GENERAL NEWS OF THE CITY

WAMMOND AND BENTLEY'S LABORS

THE TREASURY ROBBERY TRIAL

THE BREWER TEIAL IN BALTIMORE

REVOLTING CASE OF CHILD-MURDER MEETING OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH

Miscellaneous Paragraphs of Interest

Weather probabilities, estimated at 1 a. m Por the Middle States and southern New Eng-For the Middle States and southern New Lag-land, clear or fair weather and light southerly to westerly winds, slight changes in temperature and rising barometer. For the South Atlantic and Guil States, Tennessee and the Ohio valley, clear or partly cloudy weather and rising tem-perature, with light southerly to westerly winds, mising barometer on the Atlantic coast and in the Chio valley, and falling barometer in the South-west.

Thermometric readings taken March 29, 1878. 41°; 12 m., 40°; 2 p. m., 41°; 4:35 p. m., 43°; 9 p. m., 36°; 11 p. m., 36°. Maximum, 43°; minimum, 35°.

For court proceedings see third page.

Behrend's Patent Catarrh cigar sure cure. Heignen wishes now he had smoked the B-C. R. B. Ferguson, pharmacist, corner Second Street and Pennsylvania avenue, Capitol Hill. Trusses, \$1; supporters and shoulder-braces at Meller's drug store, National hotel, Pennsylvania

All kinds of trunks made to order, repaired and givered at McMurray's, 805 Pennsylvania avenue,

Six per cent, paid on deponits, payable on demand. Special rates on time deposits. J. H.

B. H. Warner, corner of Seventh and F streets, has money to loan on well-located real estate at he lowest rate of interest. The third quarterly examination of the Normal

school will be held to-morrow morning at the Pranklin school building. H. D. Cooke, jr., a Co., F street, near the Treasury, do a general banking business and buy and sell District securities &c.

Milliken's hotel, corner Tenth and E streets northwest. First-class board for regular or transtent guests. Easy of access from all the street W. P. Clarke, esq., 900 Walnut street, Phila-delphia, Pa., writer: "I have used Dr. Bull's Ocugh Syrup, and found it the best remedy I

Hefore transacting any kind of business whatever, always consult the convenient and com plete Alphabetical Business Directory in the Bally National Republican.

The St. George restaurant is fast growing in popular favor. The system of half orders, just naugurated at the Stiffeorge, enables persons the most limited means to get the best living or a very small sum. The condition of the fish market yesterday was

Le follows: Golden & Brother, fish agents-2,000 shad sold for \$00.25 to \$32.25 per hundred: 5,000 herrings sold for \$10 to \$22 per thousand: 1,000 bunches fish sold from 10 to 55 cents per bunch. The Kindergarten lectures and instruction in the science of the new education (as it is called n England) will continue to be given every fuesday and Friday, at 3 o'clock, at Miss S. P. ollock's Mintergarten and Training School, 708 leventh street northwest. The grand jury has dismissed the case of Frank

Foreman, charged with larceny, and found true tills of indictment against Edward Butler and Wm. Wallace for burglary and larceny (two cases,) and John Thomas for burglary and larceny A case of smallpox was reported to the health

officer yesterday. It proved to be a little child, three years of age, residing with its parents on Codar street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets northwest. The proper quarantine meas-ures were taken to prevent the spread of the The alarm of fire from box 37 about 7:20 o'clock

last evening was occasioned by the discovery of fire in a frame house, 1148 Twenty-first street, ewned and occupied by a colored woman named Sarah Plater. The fire originated from the stove, and was extinguished before much damage Yesterday Mr. Meigs issued marriage licences

to Charles H. Ware and Fannie E. S. Bruce, Alfred Payne and Sarah Jane Humphreys, Josse Smith and Susan Thomas, Wm. H. Trammel and Fannie Garner, Edgar Janney and Mary B. Mc-Pherson, Henry Roane and Anna Talbert, James Y. Lee and Martha E. Butler, Daniel H. Mc-Cann and Lulu Spillman.

Evergreens at Auction. Thee. Dowling will sell this morning, at his auction rooms, a varied assortment of evergreens, dwart pears, Concord grapes, &c.

Lewis Johnson & Co. GENTLEMEN: Inclosed please find \$10 for the poer who have no employment. May God grant them early relief is the prayer of your small con-

Nearly One Half

of Lincoln hall has already been reserved for Sough : lecture on Tucsday evening next, His subject, "Peculiar People," cannot fail to amuse and interest all who may be fortunate to hear and interest all who may be loctuated to hear him. The "peculiar" phases of society life of to-day will come in for its share of "hith" in this great lecture. Don't fail to secure your seat in advance of the locture if you desire to avoid a crowd, or even to get a seat at all. The hall will be crowded; he in time. Read the advertisement in for a musement column.

Spring Opening of a Great Firm Everybody knows of the firm of W. W. Burdette a Co., Nos. 328 Seventh street and 706 K street. It has established one of the finest busipess reputations in the city, and won the entire extensive firm commences the spring trade with extensive firm commonces the spring trade with one of the largest and most complete assortments of first-class dry goods ever brought into this city. No auction trash is ever allowed to pass over their ample counters, as all their goods are war-ranted to be as represented by their salesmen. They are now selling sitts, and the very best goods made at Lyons, twenty-five per cent. less than they have ever been sold before.

Enox's Past Freight Line. One of the most remarkable examples of the result of business energy and perseverance to be found in the commercial history of Washington is that of the enterprising proprietor of the Enca's Express Line, Mr. George W. Knox. He commenced his business in 1864 with but one dray horse, and now he controls a large and extensive business, having sixty-seven horses engaged in the business of transierring freight to all sections of the city and District. Mr. Knox's Washington Fast Freight Line on the Baltimore and Potomac railroad has met with great success. He has recently purchased the entire line and increased its facilities. His offices are situated at the Maryland avenue depot and 600 He commenced his business in 1864 with but one

Washington During the Centennial. Washington will be the side-show of the Cen-tennial. Every foreigner who comes to visit the Centennial will feel that his mission is but half performed if he does not visit the capital of the nation and inspect its famous buildings and hisnation and inspect its famous buildings and historical associations. Every Western man who
goed to Philadelphia will of course come to this
city. Seeing the Centennial without seeing
Washington would be making a patch-work joo
of the entire matter. Such being the case, the
probabilities are that hundreds of thousands
will come to the capital during the six months of
the Exposition, and thus the city will be overrun
with strangers the while. Many of our citizens,
convinced of these facts, are already beginning to
returnish their houses and propare for the emergency. The lookout for a brisk summer season
is exceedingly promising, and these who desire to
cell abould secure the services of those who can
get the best prices, and no fur is better known get the best prices, and no firm is better known

BOARD OF HEALTH. Operations of the Health Office.

A meeting of the Board of Health was held at their rooms last evening, Dr. C. C.Cox, president, Mr. Marbury, from the finance committee, re-

ported bills amounting to \$4.50; which transpared and ordered to be paid. The health officer forwarded the pay-roll of physicians and druggists to the poor for the mouth of March, amounting to \$735.21; which was approved and ordered to be transmitted to the District Commissioners for payment. The brick and frame structures and premises situated in the alley between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth and H and I streets northwest, the property of Nathan T. Imly, and the frameshanty No. 2316 L street northwest, the property of Har-

Twenty-firth and H and I streets northwest, the property of Nathan T imiy, and the frameshanty No. 2216 L street northwest, the property of Harriet Livails, were condemned as nuisances, and the health officer ordered to abate the same.

The following is a synopsis of the operations of the health office for the week ending March 25: Nuisances reported, 354; referred, 55; abated, 27; referred to Commissioners, 5; citizens; complaints, 25; notices issued, 47; causes of death investigated, 26; no engineer conditions investigated 15; burisle st 20; pocures resuced, are caused of death invocated, c; pecuniary conditions invostigated, it; burials at public expense, i3; patients treated by physicians to the poor, 20%; cost of medicines furnished, 499,4; causes of zymotic diseases investigated, 2, viz: 23 phoid fever, 1; cerebro-spinal fever, 1; premises found sanitary, 2. Tons of garbage removed, 76; dead animals removed, 40; privice diseased, 444. In spections, 5,425 hysiches of the process of Figure 1. Serepto-spinal fewer, 1; premises found sanitary, 2. Tons of garbage removed, 75; dead animals removed, 40; privies deaned, 464. Inspections: 8,425 bushels oysters, 11,601 bunches fish, 13,000 herring, 21200 shad. Condemnations: 11 bunches of fish, 225 bushels oysters, 30 lbs. beef, 9 lbs. mutton, 11 lbs. real, 895 lbs. pork, 24 lbs. bacon, 13 lbs. saurages, 7 chickens, 241 cabbages, 18 bu. turnips, ½ bu. kale, 1 bu. sweet peratoes. Animals impounded, 5; redeemed, 2; killed, 3; in pound, 1; amount realized, 42.
Captisin A. J. Sherwood made application for a pesition under the board.
Mortuary reperts were received from Milan, Italy, and placed on file.

A communication was received from the French Minister, asking to be furnished with

Italy, and placed on file.

A communication was received from the French Minister, asking to be furnished with copies of papers in relation to the treatment of smallpox and vaccination that have emmented from the board, to be sent to France, in compliance with a request of his Government. The secretary was creased to furnish the papers.

The bears then adjourned.

THE BREWER-CLARKS TRIAL.

The Prevention for the Shooting. The trial of Henry W. and Joseph N. Brewer of Georgetown, D. C., for shooting, with inten-to kill, Colonel J. Lyle Clarke, of Baltimore tipued in that city last Tuesday, befo Tuege Gilmor.

The Brewer brothers have a 'arge social ac-

The Brewer brothers have a 'arge social acquaintance in Baitimore, as well as in Washington and Georgetown, and many of those who sympatized with them, and thought they were perfectly justifiable in avenging the wrongs of a sister, also took an eager introes in the proceedings. There was, it pessible, an increased general interest manifested as the trial progressed. Before the opening of the court there was an animated discussion by the lawyers and others present on the first day's proceedings, the ruling of Judge Gilmor in excluding the evidence of the alleged seduction coming in for a large share of comment. This was conceded, of course, to be a victory for the prosecution, but many argued that it was a barren one, as the Hon. A. G. Middle, the senior counsel for the defense, had, by his able and peculiar manner of cross-examination of Colonel Clarge, and his argument on the admissibility of evidence, brought before the jury all the essential facts connected with the reduction.

the jury all the essential facts connected with the seduction. Though this testimony by the decision of the court was ruled out, it was conceded by all that it could not fail to have its effect on the minds of the jury, and would, in all probability, influence to a considerable extent the final verdict.

Henry W. Brewer, the eldest of the brothers, is about thirty-six years of age, and Joseph N. about twenty-eight. Both are a little under the medium height, black hair and mustaches, with a pleasant cast of countenance. They were the objects of much attraction. During the progress of Mr. Riddle's argument on the admissibility of the evidence relative to the seduction of Miss Mary Brewer the younger brother was visibly affected.

affected. Miss Mary Brewer was not in the court-room, but was in the vicinity, the defense having offered to put her on the witness stand. The court was opened shortly after 10 o'clock. THE EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES

for the State was resumed. John Lynch, bar-keeper at the St. Clair hotel, testified to the prothers drinking and playing billiards before the shocting. brothers orthanna, the shooting.

Major Harry Gilmor gave evidence in relation to the arrest of the two brothers.

Dr. Maddox examined the wounds, and gave testimony that it was only a fiesh-wound, and not dangerous. No nerve, vein or artery was

ounded.
Dr. Hill testified that when he arrived at the Dr. Hill testified that when he arrived at the hotel Col. Clarke said all danger was past.
Mr. W. H. Burgwyn, sworn: Had finished his dinner; was waiting for the dessert, when he heard the first shot, and Col. Clarke exolatin, "Hold!" Went up to that part of the table to see what was going on: then noticed Clarke so: ing down the steps, with his head bent down and the blood gushing from the wound in his neck. Lyman, the porter, first wrestled with the younger Brewer, taking the pistol away from him, and then turned his attention to Heary.
Mr. Riddle said he proposed to show that, in response to an interrogatory by the witness when he approached him, Henry Brewer exclaimed. I SHOT HIM BECAUSE HE SEDUCED MY SISTER."

"I SHOT HIM RECAUSE HE SEDUCED NY SISTE."
The prosecution objected, and the court sustained the objection.
It defense noted exception.
Dir. William B. Cassin, of Georgetown, sworn, testified to bis acquaintance with and good standing of the Brewer tamily: was acquainted with Henry Brewer, his general reputation as a quiet and iaw-abiding citizen was very good; never heard the reputation of Joseph N. Brewer questioned.

heard the reputation of Joseph N. Brewer questioned.

Mr. James S. Welsh, flour manufacturer, of Georgetown, D. C.; Mr. F. X. Ward, lawyer, and H. E. Berry, of Baltimore, all testified as to the good character of the Brewer brothers.

Major Harry Gilmor and F. C. Slingloff testified to the good reputation of the accused.

Mr. Carter Marbury, of Georgetown, D. C., testified that be was a native and resident of Georgetown; went to school with Heary Brewer, and he had always borne a good character; remembered the day of the shooting of Colonal Clarke; it was on a Wednesday; saw both of the Brewer brothers on the morning of that day; Brewer brothers on the morning of that day; communicated to Henry what I had heard of the condition of his sister. The admissibility of this kind of testimony was objected to by Mr. Knott. Mr. Riddle made a lengthy and exhaust the argument that the evidence was admissible. He expected to show that rumors involving

THE REPUTATION OF MISS RREWER,
in a pointed and direct way, had reached the ears
of Mr. Marbury. Marbury, at 8 p. m. on Tuesday, the day before the shooting, inquired of J.
Newton Brewer for Henry. Not inding Henry,
he communicated the substance of what he had
heard to the younger brother, which was to the
effect that his sister was about to become a
mother through her relations with Col. Clarke.
On the following morning Marbury met Henry,
and made the same communication to him. That
will be the substance of the statement of Marbury, and the effect of it on the brothers will be
shown. Newton Brewer told Henry of what he
had heard, and the latter rushed into the
presence of his sister and learned from her the
most augravated and worst form. When Henry
met Marbury on Wednesday morning the latter
found him disturbed and shaken to the profoundest de)this of his nature, which was neither
weak nor shallow. Marbury then made a full
communication to him. The Brewers took the
midday train and came to Baltimore, and here
occurred what did occur. It was proper that all
this should go to the jury, so that they could determine whether the Brewers were not thrown off
their balance—call it issanity, or what you may—
and thus irresponsible for their actions.
Mr. Hiddle said that the defense proposed to
follow up Marbury's testimony with that of Miss
Mary Brewer hereelf. It would appear that she
had interviews with Henry on the Tuesday evening and the Wednesday evening in question.
Mr. Knott objected to the introduction of the THE DEPUTATION OF MISS BREWER,

estimony. Mr. Riddle argued that a previous decision of THE COURT DID NOT EXCLUDE TESTIMONY of this nature, and that he did not propose to ask Miss Brewer when put upon the stand one word about the seduction, but to prove that she had made a certain communication to her brothers. It was not anger that actuated the young men, for that had the least to do withelt. Here was a family occupying the highest social position in Georgetown. Here were two young men, educated and entured, with a venerable lather, an aged and infirm mother, and beloved sister. Suddenly the very cartin seems to open and to swallow up everything that belonged to the household. The counsel on the other side has contended that the Brewer brothers had time to cool. Time to cool: Great God: Why, on the Wednesday morning following the Tuesday evening on which Henry first heard of his sister's shame he learned from Marbury that it had become a hissing by-word on the street, as lightly pitched from hip to hip as the fame of some dancing girl. Time to cool: Is there any man living, with any feeling of manhood, that could hear this and remain cool? I protest that among living, breathing, paipitating men such a man does not exist.

The counteel for the prosecution followed in a lengthy argument against admitting the evidence. THE COURT DID NOT EXCLUDE TESTIMONY lerce.
The court reserved its decision, and adjourned

TRIAL OF WILLIAM H. OTTMAN.

Further Testimony for the Prosecution-The case of W. H. Ottman was resumed in the criminal Court yesterday morning, Justice Olla presiding. Col. Cook and Messrs. Carpenter and Merrick appeared for the defendant, and Governor Wells and Judge Wilson for the Govern The examination of A. M. Proctor was re-

sumed. The witness went on to relate the contessions of Halleck. Col. Cook here again objected to the admissi-Col. Cook here again objected to the admissi-bility of such evidence, but the Court declined to hear anything on the subject from him. Col. Cook replied with spirit that he was here as one of the representatives of the defendant charged with crime; that his client had rights gueranteed to him by the Constitution, coaspica-ous among which was the right to be heard through counsel; that it was the duty of the Court to hear what he might have to say, and he proposed to maintain that right regardless of all consequences.

proposed to maintain that right regardless of an consequences.

John Y. Donn, sworn: Witness repeated Halleck's confession as made to him; AicElfresh was with him at the time Halleck made the confession. sion.

H. H. Miles, superintendent of the fire-alarm telegraph, sworn: This witness also related the confession made to him by Halleck at the Centra confession made to him by Halleck at the Central guard-house.

[To a question of relevancy raised by Colonel Cook the Court stated that Ottman could not be convicted on the indictment before the court if the jury were satisfied that C. Gates had stolen the money-package.]

On cross examination the witness stated that it was at Mrs. Bishow's request that he went to ob-

On cross examination the witness stated that it was at Mirs. Bishop's request that he went to obtain Halleck's confession.

Robt, Portner, sworn: I live in Alexandria, and know W. H. Ottman, the defendant; I have known him three or four years. I am the PRESIDENT OF THE GERMAN BANKING COMPANY. PRESIDENT OF THE GERMAN BANKING COMPANY. A package was brought to me by Mr. Welkening on the lat of August, which I deposited in the vaults of our bank. (Witness identified the package of notes shown him in court.) About a week after I received it Mr. A. M. Proctor called for the package, but I did not give it to him. The same afternoon Detectives McEifresh and McDevitt called for the package, but I again declined to give it up witout an order. The next morning a colored man presented an order for the package, signed by Otiman, but I declined to deliver it. I know W. H. Ottman's signature. That on the package I think is his, but I am not certain.

on the package I think is hts, but I am not certain.

Jas. H. Reed, sworn: I am cashier of the German Banking Company of Alexandria; on Tuesday Mr. Portner gave me the package; a colored man eame for the package, princing an order from Oftman, but I declined to deliver it. Witness here exhibited the order to the court. The drafts sent Johtman by Pagles Brown were also shown witness and page 10 Major Richards; I opened the package to Major Richards; I opened the package to Major Richards; I opened the package to Major Richards; I took off the wrapper, and McDevitt completed the opening. [The money was wrapped in a copy of the New York Sun, of May 14]

with us. On July 20 he deposited \$10,002, \$2,500 of the amount being a check on New York, and the balance in currency. Afterwards Ottman deposited \$13,000 in tens and twenties, \$3,00 of the amount being in \$5 notes. Again, on the 28th of July, he deposited \$6,700, a portion being in a check on the Continental bank, in New York, for \$3,000, and a check on the Bank of New York for \$1,500; also a check on Opykyke & Co., of New York, for \$900, and \$1,300 in ourrency, consisting of \$50 and \$100 notes.

Cross-examined: The box looks dirty and has not the same appearance as when I gave it up. I see letters on the box, but did not notice any before I gave it up. Ottman was a stockholder in our bank. I asked him to deposit with the bank of which he was a stockholder, and told him he would get three or four per cent. If he allowed the money to remain a few mooths. A week after I made the request of Ottman he made the deposit above referred to. OTTWAN HAD A HANK ACCOUNT

Matthew Lawson, sworn: I am employed at the Central guard-house: I met Ottman at the guard-house, and he asked ms to take an order to Alexandria to the bank, and briog him a package he had there. He gave ms an order for the package, which I gave to Detective McDevitt the same night. On the next day McDevitt and McElfresh went with me to Alexandia, but we could not get the package.

On cross-examination the witness stated that he could not read, but he was cortain the orders shown in court were the onse Ottman gave him. [This witness, an unlettered colored man, by his crude replies to questions by Maxt Carpenter created much marriment in court.]

Sergeant Dinsmore sworn: I know the witness A SWIFT WITNESS.

Lawson who has just teetified; the papers shown in court are the ones which he gave me at the Central gaard-house.

Major Richards, recalled: I recognize the package of bank notes now in court as the one that I obtained at the bank in Alexandria. I took the notes to the Treasury Department and showed them to Treasurer New. I afterwards delivered them to Detective Clarvoc.

John C. Ray, sworn: I have known Ottman for about fifteen years. I never made a wooden box for him, nor did hegask me to.

Wm. R. Evans: I reside in New York city, I remember seeing a man named Brown register his name on the hotel-register; don't know whether it was the man known here as Peg-leg Brown or not. whether it was the man known here as Feg.leg
Brown or not.
The court then adjourned until 10 a. m. to-day.
It was rumored in the court-room during the day
that U. Gates was in the city, and if he makes his
appearance it will materially alter the phase of
the case
The room was crowded with visitors, who seemed
to greatly relish the sallies of wit indulged in between Hon. Matt. Carpenter and Governor
Weils.

The Hammond and Bentley Meetings of Yesterday. orning filled with a regular Sunday audience ! point of size. The reports given of the numerous were of a most encouraging nature, and it was evident that the organization of Christian work ers which was effected the previous day had, by the method and system adopted, been productive of unusual results in reaching many of the audience who could not otherwise have been as After singing and prayer, Mr. Hammond read from the 4th chapter of the second book of King

RUIJAN BAIRING THE CHILD dents in the story were applied to the ideas often entertained by Christian workers as to the value of mere dectrinal points, and a leeson was taught that neither teachers nor pastors could put a teeling of life either in children or adults, unless the demonstration of the Holy Spirit accompanied the presentation of the truth. Truth dwells in the region of miracles and laughs at impossibilities, and yet, independent of this faith, we have to organize he order to bring anxious ones to Christ. This is what is necessary in the inquiry meetings. Each of us ought to feel as if we could not live unless we converted some one, and never be satisfied by sitting still, but keep working on continually.

Rev. Dr. Gray read a number of dents in the story were applied to the

among them being for a young man who has been inquiring for a long time, for an editor of one of the prominent journals of this city, for a man who wants to be a Unristian, but leels if he does so he will have to give up his business, for a deserted wife, for an intemperate physician, for a son, for a father and many others. Mr. Bentley sang the solo, "Keep on Praying."

Dr. Alford spoke of the carnest spirit of prayer that used to be met with in revivals thirty and forty years ago, and impressed upon them the importance of having this agonizing spirit of prayer, and feeling as John Knox did when he cried out, "Give me Scotland, or I die."

Dr. Chickering requested that prayers might be offered for the four hundred students belonging to Amherst College, who were about entering on their vacation today. A great work was being done there, and over three hundred of these young men had traveled through a snow storm on Sunday night last to take part in a prayer meeting.

Rev. Dr. Rankin feit that it was pecessary, in REQUESTS FOR PRAYER,

neeting. Rev. Dr. Rankin felt that it was necessary, in Hev. Dr. Rankin felt that it was necessary, in order to effect any good among those with whom we came in contact, that we should, so to speak, be an repport with them and identify ourselves fully with their feelings and peculiarities in order to be of service to them. He gave a very encouraging report of the labors of himself and assistants on Monday night in the section of the church to which he had been assigned, and as to the memories that seemed to have been worked up the minds of even those who had not surrendered themselves to Goo. dered themselves to God.

18r. Presbrey spoke of the incidents he had met with in his duties the provious night, and as to the importance of following up the cases we met with here, so that we might never feel that we had been ungrateful and had neglected our responsibilities.

had been ungrateful and had neglected our responsibilities.

Rev. Dr. Gray said he had in his labors, as
usual, met with three classes—the indifferent,
these who were feeling deeply and persons who
had at one time professed religion, but whose
hopes were now gone. This latter class especially he presented as subjects for prayer, as he
was afraid there were many of them both in our
churches and chapels.

Rev. Mr. Evans spoke of the energetic manner
in which his particular section had been worked
up by those associated with him.

Rev. Dr. Sunderland, Rev. Messrs, Mason,
Worthington and Freeman, and Messrs, Hell. Rev. Dr. Sunderland, Rev. Messrs, Mason, Worthington and Freeman, and Messrs. Bell. Alcott, Hester and A. T. Stewart each spoke of the tender feeling manifested among all they had met with. Rev. Mr. Irwin, of the American Board of Missions of New York, expressed the feeling that

IF EVER THERE WAS ANY VITALITY if ever there was any virality in this work it was now, and it was important that we should place ourselves in sympathy with those around us, and by personal intercourse strice to bring about a happy change in burdened hearts and troubled consciences.

Rev. Dr. Newman said that the children's meeting held on Sunday last had borne abundant fruit, and in his own church many cases of conversion had occurred. Professing Christians were also waking up to the importance of this work, and his only fear was that many of those who had now experienced a change would not hold out. His experience had been that religious hold out. His experience had been that religious awakenings like this came very soldom, and it was necessary that we should have tenacity suffi-cient to carry us over all difficulties, and keep us faithful to the end.

After a short praise meeting the usual inquiry meeting followed. Afternoon Children's Meeting. Another of those very pleasing services called children's meetings was held in the Congregational church yesterday afternoon, but besides the hundreds of little ones present a number of "children of a larger growth" also enjoyed the services. The object pictures and illustrations with which Mr. Hammond enriches his ad-

services. The object pictures and illustrations with which Mr. Hammond enriches his addresses to the children are long remembered by them, and they yesterday repeated the stories used by him in his last week's address with a correctness and precision remarkable in children of such tender years.

A service of song was held, after which several children spoke in a very unaffected manner as to the change they fell. One little girl, twelve years old, especially attracted the attention and interest of all present. Let secularist call it what they will, there is evidently some occult influences beyond their comprehension acting on those children in a most mysterious manner. Shy, timid and blushing girls stand up on the platform and tell their simple story with a grace and tenderness that would touch the heart of the most callous. We observed one little girl who spoke yesterday in the gallery of the Congregational church on Monday evening in earnest conversation with a stranger, who a few moments before had openly avowed his initiolity and refused to talk with one of the brethren who approached him; but that childish story waked a chord in his breast that had long lain dormant, and the almest-forgotten Eden of his happy childhood was again seen through a mist of tears.

After several very interesting experiences had been given, Mr. Hammond spoke from the fourth chapter of Matthew, as to the temptations of Christ. He illustrated his remarks by showing how certain birds in India protected their young from the attacks of serpents by placing certain poisonous leaves around their nests, and urged upon all, no matter what the consequences, to resist every influence brough to bear upon them which might induce them to do wrong.

An inquiry meeting followed, in which clergymen and others present assisted.

At the conclusion of the services, Mr. Hammond attempted to leave the church without attracting the attention of the children, but was frustrated in the attents. At the conclusion of the services, Mr. Hammond attempted to leave the church without attracting the attempted to leave the church without attracting the attempt. Hundreds of them clustered around him with every expression and demonstration of affection, showing that he had taken strong hold upon their hearts by the kind and gentie manner in which he had dealt with them, and that his genial smiles and happy illustrations had exercised an almost magnetic influence over them. After they had sung several of their bymns and he had distributed a number of his little books for children among them they reluctantly left.

Evening Meeting.

Evening Meeting. It would be almost superfluous to say that the Congregational church was filled last night with one of the largest audiences that has yet assembled at any one meeting of the sories. The assembled at any one meeting of the series. The constant interruptions by the ever-coming and going crowd during the services are of a very disturbing nature both to speakers and heavers, and have necessitated a decision on the part of the committee that in future the outer doors will be closed at 8:30 o'clock, and that no one will be allowed in the building after that hour. The private door to the pastor's study will be opened for the accommodation of Senators and Representatives who may wish to attend. A very beautiful bouquet stood on the organ, presented to Mr. Bentley by President Grant.

The services were of the usual character, and were maintained to a late hour, the deepest interest being preserved throughout.

This morning the usual Bible reading meeting will be held in Rev. Dr. Sanderland's church, on Four and a half street, near C, and the usual Union meeting, at which Mr. Hammond will preach, in the Congregational church, corner of Tenth and G streets, at 7 p. m.

Attractive-The farms and houses freshly advertised for trade by R. M. Hall, 515 Seventh street, are worth looking over. Trades of all kinds are offered.

By E. J. Sweet:
At 6 o'clock, a new three-story-and-basement brick dwelling on the north side of M street, be-tween Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth north-By Young & Middleton: At 2 o'clock, valuable or At 20'clock, valuable property, about 31% acres, adjoining the Reform secool.

By R. H. Warner:
At 5 o'clock, valuable improved real estate on
the north side of K street, between Third and
Fourth northeast. By Thos. Dowling:
At 10 o'clock, 1,000 evergreens, a collection of dwarf and standard pears and Concord grapes.
By Wash B. Williams:
At 10 o'clock, at 321 Missouri avenue, a superior collection of furniture.

NEW ADVESTISEMENTS. Furnished brick house for rent. Rooms on Eleventh street for rent. Notice to the beirs of Benjamin Easby. Money to loan by Asbury G. Appleman. Sale of two new dwellings by E. J. Sweet. Sale of two new dwellings by E. J. Sweet.
Several houses for rent by J. W. P. Myers.
Furnished house, desirably located, for rent.
Dwellings on Q and Corcoran streets for sale.
Sale of dwelling on G street by B. H. Warner.
Country seat in Virginia for sale or exchange.
Money to loan on good security by B. H. Warier.

ner.

Small farm wanted in exchange for city property.

Trustees' sale of dwelling on M street by E. J.

Sweet. Notice to the creditors of the estate of David Jacobs.

Trustees sale of desirable real estate by E. W. Stickney.

Sale of frame dwelling on F street by George W. Stickney.

11111

MSUFFERABLE AND DANGEROUS NUISANCE DISTRICT OPPOSITION TO THE UNION BILL

OPINION OF THE ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY

INDORSEMENT BY THE COMMISSIONERS ALL ADVERSE TO GRANTING THE FRANCHISE

____ Remonstrance of South Washington Citizens

The Assistant Attorney for this District, Gen. Wm. Birney, has submitted to the District Comnissioners his opinion in relation to the bill (H. H. No. 746) "to incorporate the Union Kailway Company of Washington, Georgetown and Northern Virginia," which had been previously referred to him by the Commissioners. He states that on the same date with the reference several of the parties named in the bill as corporators presented for his consideration sundry arguments in favor of the bill; and, at a later date, the same parties, or some of them, submitted a bill with modifications designed to obviate a part of the modifications designed to obviate a part of the objections suggested by him to the original bill. It drops the lateral horse-car road from Seventeenth street, along B and Sixth streets and Louisians avenue: adds the right to run a railroad northeastwardly from Georgetown to connect with other railroads; reserves to Congress the right to impose terms for crossing the Aqueduct bridge; provides for damages to property depreciated by the proximity of the railroad; respects the established grades of the streets, and amends the bill in other details so as to make it less epon to objection in the point of form.

The language of the amended clauses is, however, vague and ill adapted to attain the object aimed at. There are

FURTHER OBJECTIONS OF DETAIL which are not obviated by the amendments. Among them are: which are not obviated by the amendments. Among them are:

1. There is no provision that at peints where the route is not defined the route shall be designated by the engineer of the District.

2. There is no provision that the proposed bridge over the Potomac shall be built under the supervision of the Secretary of War, and in such manner as he shall direct.

3. The franchises are not subordinated to the municipal rights of the District of Columbia and of the executive department of the same, as successor to the Board of Public Works. The right of way of the company should not be allowed to conflict with the continuous rights of sewerage and grading, or with the rights to lay water, mains, gas pipes, &c.: and the tracks should be required by the engineer of the District. be required by the engineer of the District.

4. The number of the tracks should be limited to one, except in the immediate vicinity of the depots, where the number should be controlled by the engineer, under supervision of the Commissioners.

THE SPEED OF THE LOCOMOTIVES. THE SPEED OF THE LOCOMOTIVES.

5 The speed of the locomotives should be regulated by order of the Commissioners, who, at present, have no legislative power.

6. The track should stop at its first intersection with the Haltimore and Potomac Company, at the Long bridge. As provided in the bill, it intersects the Haltimore and Potomac Company twice, once at Long bridge and once at Second street east. In the interval between these intersections its passage would destroy the value of property which can only be estimated by millions. lions.
7. The right to cross the Potomac should be limited to the heidge to be built by the company. There are some reasons why it should not cross the Aqueduct bridge.

8. The law should provide for the regular as-S. The law should provide for the regular assessment of the tranchises and property of the
road, and that they shall pay the same par centage as real estate in Washington city.

The bill should provide sufficient safeguard
for the rights of original stockholders: the capital should be paid in before any werk of construction is done under the charter, and no mortgage
of the franchise and property should be permitted
unless in the interest of the original stockholders,
and this fact should be determined on full investigation by responsible public officers.

10. The right of removal of the track to the permanent water front of the city, or to a location
less injurious to the interest of the District,
should be reserved to the local executive autherity, as also the right, on six months notice,
to crost the discontinuance of the use of steam as

thority, as also the right, on six months notice, to crose the discontinuance of the use of steam as a motive power within the limits of the cities of Georgetown and Washington.

11. The words "avoiding the public grounds" should be changed to "avoiding the mail," for the place to be passed over by the track and lying opposite the old mouth of Tiber creek, and sometimes called the "Kidwell meadows," is, in his opinion, the property of the United States; and no phrase should be used in a statute to imply the contrary. The patent issued December 6, 1861, for 47 1109 acres of this part of the washington of ty, is regarded as one that will be annualed whenever brought before a court of competent jurisidation.

OBJECTIONS TO THE PRINCIPLE OF THE BILL. But these objections of detail dwindle into insignificance when compared with the objections to the principle itself of the bill. Why should franchises of such immense value, and which belong of right to the public, be donnated to a few private individuals? Why should the District be deprived of the large prospective revenues to be derived from the cantrol of the most valuable wharing privileges of the city of Washington. Why should the plan of the founders of the Capital to accure for it an extensive commercial from on the Potomac, with public quays adequate to the wants of all possible future business, be sacrificed in the interests of a speculative cupidity? What inducement is there to extend to one of the best streets of South Washington the bilght and ruin caused on Maryland and Virginia avenues by steam-car transportation: bjections of detail dwindle into in-

THE VALUE OF THE PRANCEISE asked for in the bill is so great as to defy computation. Among them are the following: To
connect with any or all the railroad lines in Virginia and Masyland; to build a bridge across the
Potomac; to cross the Aqueduct or any other
bridge built ty the United States across that
river; to build tracks without limitation of number through what are pre-eminently the commercial parts of tecreetown and Washington; to
build them neer to and at right angles with the
entire whar front of Georgetown and the greater
part of the Potomac river iront of Washington,
so as to command the monopoly of the entire
commerce of the two cities by water; to occupy
the bottom land between Easby's point, Seventeenth street and the Long bridge, so as to control a wharf front of great length and incalculable value; to appropriate it street from the Potomac to Second street east; to run steam cars and
build depots; to take all Government property
without compensation, and to have all private
property condemned to the use of the corporation
under the doctrine of eminent domain. You
would not, I am sure, recommend Congress to
grant such immense franchies, without some
and sufficient reasons therefor, based upon the
public good. No such reasons are shown.

GREAT DAMAGES TO FUELIC AND PRIVATE IN-

and sufficient reasons therefor, based upon the public good. No such reasons are shown.

GREAT DAMAGES TO FUELIC AND PRIVATE INTRESTS.

On the contrary, the damage done to private and public interests would be great. The portions of Georgetown and Washington which now bid lairest to be crowded by a population devoted to business would be traversed by steam cars, running night and day, without interruption of the rereaming of the steam whistle, with constant and unintelligible backings and movements of locomotives, frightening away local travel, endangering life and limb, disturbing public schools, interfering with religious worship, making public hospitals impossible in the vicinity, injuring the sick and making life a burden to the nervous, depreciating public and private property, not only on the streets, but in the quarters through which they run, destroying their desirability as neighborhoods for private residences. It is safe to say that the enactment of this bill into law would be a serious calamity to Georgetown and Washington, and an irreparable one for many years to South Washington.

THE NUMEROUS AND VALUABLE WHARVES

and Washington, and an irreparable one for many years to South Washington.

THE NUMEROUS AND VALUABLE WHARVES of Georgetown, where the interests of the District and of private owners alternate, would be endangered, and might be destroyed in their value. Water street, in Georgetown, might be diverted from its general business uses to the private purposes of the railroad corporation. A large part of the water front of Washington city, now owned by the United States in trust for the use of the public, and promising to be, at a not far distant future, of large value both for commerce and revenue, would practically be conficated for the speculative purposes of individuals. In the present financial condition of the District its of the last importance that its executive authority should have granted to it the full rights of the United States over the Potomac front of the city of Washington. When every legitimate source of revenue must be made available, you could not recommend the grant to private parties of the one next in prospective value to the real estate of the District. Such a grant involves a radical change of the original plan of the city.

COMMERCE OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

COMMERCE OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

By reference to the plan of IVEnfant and the engraved plan of IVE, it will appear that the Potomac river froat was there faid out as an extensive quay with numerous docks and whatves. The design was that it should be forever dedicated to the use of the yessels employed in the river commerce of the National Capital, and it was expected that this commerce would be of vast proportions. Provision was made for a public streat, the fee simple property, and the wharves and docks, so as to stamp the latter as public property and exclude forever the possibility of trammeling the trade of Warbington by private claims of ownership in the wharf front or burdening it with the exections of a monopoly. It would be a flagrant departure from this design to confict the benefit of a railroad company. A fatal objection to this bill is the large number of conflicting claims to the water front of Washington, between Easby's wharf and K street south. Above the Long bridge the overflowed lands opposite the mouth of Tiber creek, being accretione made by the gradual deposit of river silt since the construction of the bridge, are claimed by the United States, and in part by CONMERCE OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

THE CEBSAPEARE AND ORIO CANAL CONTANY, by several persons holding under the Kidwell patent of 1969 and by owners of upland lots, who claim as riparian owners. Below Long bridge the warf sites are claimed by the United States, and particular ones by the District of Columbis, and by the owners of lots on the north side of Water street, who claim the wharf sites as appurtenant to said lets. If the proposed railroad company is to be created as an aniagonist to the numerous claimants referred to, the passage of the bill would lead to a furious and prolonged and complicated litigation. If it is a friend to any of the claimants and in their interest, the bill may be used to despoil the United States and the District of rights which they have never willingly conceede. Would it not be better that the United States should vindicate its title before granting it to private parties? And if it is to be granted, why not to the District, in order that what has been public property since the formation of the city may still be preserved for pablic revenue and commerce? For these reasons it is my opinion that, as the executive authority of the District, charged with the guardianship of its interests, you should not enly withhold your recommendation from the proposed bill, but express yourselves in plain terms against its passage. THE CHESAPEARS AND ONIO CANAL COMPANY,

THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS INDORSE THE RE-

STEAM-CARS ON STREETS. the above report by Assistant Attorney Birney to the District Committee, with their indersement of his views, as follows:

ment of his views, as follows:

Washington, March 27, 1876.

Hon. Geo. W. Hendee, Chairmen Sub-Committee on Railroad Bridges, H. R.:

Sin: In answert of your letter of the 16th ultime, relative to bill H. R., 746, we have the honor to send herewith a copy of a report made by the Assistant Atterney of the District, Gen. Wm. Birney, to whom we referred the bill far his examination. Gen. Birney has given special attention to the interests of the District connected with the Potomac. water front ouring the past two years, and he is familiar with all questions affecting the titles, &c., of that part of the District. We unite with him in opposition to the bill, and trust it may not have the sanction of Congress in its present or in any amended form. In our judgment the franchise asked for ought not to be granted to any person or corporation. granted to any person or corporation.
Very respectfully,
J. H. Karcham,
S. L. Phanes,
Commissioners.

Remeastrance of Citizens. At a meeting of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, held yesterday, to confer with citizens in regard to the obstruction of our avenues and streets by railroads, the Rev. B. F. Hittinger was introduced as the representative of the citizens' committee and of the residents of South Washington, and submitted a statement of

grievancer.

The grievance, he said, is caused by the dailyrecurring abuses connected with the franchise granted by Congress to THE BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC RAILROAD COM

THE BALTIMORE AND FORMAC RAILROAD COMPANY,
anthorizing them to pass through certain avenues
and streets affecting private rights and seriously
interfering with if not destroying property and
business. The citizens were willing to afford the
company every reasonable privilege and extend
to them every needed facility not inconsistent
with private rights and the public good. At the
time when this company sought the franchise the
ditiens carnestly protested against it being
granted to them, on the ground that in the roate
selected the lujury to be inflicted on both private
and public property would far exceed any benefits
to be derived from it. The experience of several
years has confirmed the justice of the protest, and
they were confident that had Congress foreseen
the abuses to be made of their tranchise it would
giver have been gratted. THE RESIDENTS ALONG THE ROUTS

THE RESIDENTS ALONG THE ROUTE made complaint to one of the courts, but the compaint was dismissed for want of jurisdiction, with the instruction, that as Congress had granted the insucation, that as Congress had granted the insucation under which has grown abures Congress alone was competent to correct the abuses, and give the relied sought for. In ebedience to these instructions they had come before the committee. Mr. Bittinger then related in detail the grievances of the residents of South Washington. The constant passing of trains by their doors, he said, the blowing of whistles, shifting of cars, working up trains, loading and unloading live stock, the stench necessarily attending such freight, the loading and unloading of all kinds of ireight in irons of their doors, making one long, drawn out depot of the avenues and streets, and occupying sometimes three tracks with cars, was a grievance heavier than they could bear, and a nuisance not to be tolerated. As citizens they had in consequence of this grievance greatly suffered in their business and in their property, owing to the depreciation of at least one third of its value. Heavering to the INJULY TO THE SOCIAL INTRIESTS.

was in course of erection before this grievance was created, and there was no alternative but to submit to the infliend injury. In front of this building are several tracks in the avenue, while immediately opposite are shops and enginehouses, altogether forming a combination of evils pepardicing not only the safety and comfort of children in coming to the school, but interfering with the exercises of the school itself.

In the front of the church embracing the largest congregation, is not only the landing for live steck, but such is the noise produced by the blowing of whistles, the making up of trains, and the rumbling of heavy freight trains, that during certain services the greatest anneyance and distraction are experienced. ANOTHER LARGE CHURCH

ANOTHE LABGE CHURCH
labors under the disadvantage of having
engine-houses and shops erected almost literally against its walls. Another church presented its grievance to a jury of twelve disinterested persons, who awarded damages to the extent of eleven thousand dollars. This award
was confirmed by the Circuit Court, and the Supreme Court of the United States rathined the
decision of the lower court. Dr. Hittinger concluded by calling the attention of the committee
to the impeding of travel, the frequent accidents, the jeopardy to life and limb and the virtual destruction of the public park.

STRANGLED TO DEATH.

An Infant Threwn on a Commons to Rot-Last Monday night a dead male infant was and on the Government reservation bounded by Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets and Missouri and Maine avenues by two young men, named Sampin and Vaugho. They paid a colored boy five cents to carry the body to the First precinct station, but on the way he met Officer O'Neal, who relieved him and carried the body to the guard-house. The circumstances connected with the discovery of the body were somewha suspicious, and the coroner decided to make an investigation. It was ascertained that the two young men who were supposed to be the finders of the remains were residents of Capitol Hill, and on a portion of the paper in which the child was folded was the name and address of another persor residing in that section of the city. These two connections coming so closely together led to a suppleton that the child's life had been disposed of its some unpattern manner. a suspicion that the child's life had been disposed of in some unnatural manner.
Coroner D. C. Patterson held an inquest yesterday afternoon before the following jurymen: Simon Joseph, Charles X. Parker, James Duon, Thos. F. Halley, John H. Cockrell and W. H. C. Bryce.
Dr. J. F. Hartigan, who performed an autopsy, testified that death resulted from strangulation, and that the child had lived at least two hours after birth.

after birth.

The two men, Nelson and Vaughn, could not be found, and, after a short consultation, the jury returned a verdict "that the child came to its death between the hours of 8 and ill o'clock p.m. on the Tith of March by reason of suffocation at the hands of some person or persons unknown." The Liquor Treffic in the District. A meeting of the friends of temperance was held on Saturday night at the office of Mr. D. P. Holloway, to take some action in reference to the bill recently introduced by Senator Wright, abolishing the traffic of liquor in the District. abolishing the traffic of liquor in the District. All the temperance organizations in the District were represented. Resolutions were adopted supporting the bill, and a sub-committee was appointed to make arrangements for a grand temperance procession and mass meeting, to take place as soon as practicable, and to call upon all the churches, iriends of temperance and all in avor of abolishing the traffic to sustain the undertaking of Senator Wright.

A Valuable Discovery. Dr. C. W. Berson, a practicing physician at 106 North; Eutaw street, Haltimore, Md., (who has paid much attention to pervous diseases,) has paid much attention to nervous diseases,) has discovered that extract of celery and chamomile combined, in a certain proportion, invariably cures headache, either bilious, dyspoptic, nervous or sick headache, neuralgia and nervous-nees. This is a triumph in medical chemistry, and sufferers all over the country are ordering by mail. He prepares it in pills, at 50 cents per hox. The Dector is largely known and highly respected in Baltimore. These pills are sent, postage free, to any address, and sold by all wholessale and retail druggists in Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria.

The Alphabetical Business D rectory n this nornings' Republican contains cards of first-class establishments in all branches of businessin the District. Many persons daily feel the need of just such an arrangement to enable them to easily find what they want. We have aimed to make this as complete and easy of reference as possible, and are sure that it will be frequently consulted by all having any kind of frequently consulted by all having any kind of business to transact. We intend to keep it up in a reliable and convenient form, and improve it from time to time. Any persons not represented in it, that would like to be, should send in their cards at once, so; as to get an even start with their neighbors in os desirable an advertising medium, and one of such universal and constant reference as our large circulation among the best classes must make of this.

Larrh, Deginess and Affection of the Ears Cured. Dr. Hart'ey submits the following testimonia

Dr. Hartley submits the following testimonial without comment:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25, 1576.

My attention having been attracted to a testimonial from Rev. Mr. Domer, the distinguished pastor of the English Lutheran church, Eleventh and H streets, this city, certifying to the remarkable cure of an affection of the ear by Dr. Hartley, I concluded to try the Doctor's skill in a case of catarrh of very aggrevated form, from which I had suffered for many years past, which had seriously impaired my hearing and developed every yestom of consumption. I am happy to state that Dr. Hartley has effected a complete and radical cure, removing every vestige of catarrh, deafness and affection of the lungs, and I am now as healthy and can hear as perfectly as at any former period of my life. Dr. Hartley's remarkable success in my case justifies this testimonial, and he has my best thanks, with a more substantial evidence of my appreciation.

J. Hartley's only 150 the street northwest.

Dr. Hartley's only 150 the street northwest.

Porone Plasters.

Porcus plasters have been much improved recently in Banson's Carcine Plaster, by new method of treating the rubber so that it contains more electricity than formerly, one of the qualities for which a porous plas at has been especially valued, and by the addition of Capconsistency of the coreflowed lands operation of the bridge, are claimed to not fit be fridge, are claimed to share of the qualities for which a porous plas of has been sepecially valued, at d by the addition of Caphing and has been used. The manufacturers are locked to share the said makes it the most reliable remedy been where of upland iots, who is owners of upland iots, who is owners. Beliew Long bridge of claimed by the United States of the diseases for which a porous plaster or limber there are also to the original of the control of t

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

(Continued from First Pope.) ote being taken on Mr. KASSON'S amendment it was rejected—ayes 60, noes 151.

Mr. BANNING also reported a bill to promote the efficiency of the army of the United States, provide for its gradual reduction, and to consolidate certain of its staff departments, and for other purposes. Committee of the Whole, and made the special order for three weeks from today.

for other purperes. Committee or the whole, and made the special order for three weeks from to-day.

The morning hour having expired, the House resumed the consideration of the bill making an appropriation for the Frintina, Ind Engraving Bureau, known as the silver bill.

By order of the House yesterday the amendments were taken up in the order presented, five minutes debate for and five minutes against each amendment being allewed.

Mr. PAGE'S amendment, making it mandatory upon the Secretary of the Treasury to continue the redemption of fractional currency by causing the schrage of not less than \$1,000,000 each month, and issuing the same until all the outstanding fractional currency is redeemed, was rejected without division.

An amendment, offered by Mr. BURCHARD, of Ill., providing that any owner of silver builton may deposit the same at any mint to be coined, paying the Govern ment the cost, of coinage, was next voted on, and rejected without division.

An amendment, proposed by Mr. WILLIAMS, of N. Y., forbidding the lurther increase of the interest bearing debt of the United States by the issue and sale of bonds for

THE FURCHASE OF SILVER
bullion for coinage, was rejected on a vote by tellert—ayes, 57; necs, 90.

The amendment proposed by Mr. HEWITT, of
N. Y., repealing sections one and two of the
specie resumption act of January 14, 1875, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose
of so much of the silver bullion now accumulated
in the Treasury as may not be required for the
current operations of the mint, but not to restrain
the Secretary from paying out the silver already
coined, was next considered.

Mr. Hewirt denied that his speech on the bill
the other day was a partisan one, and he said it
had been entirely misconstrued. He argued that
the operation of the bill was to take money from
the people and put it in the hands of the Big
Bonama and other silver mining companies.

Mr. RANDBALL opposed the amendment as a
step backwards in the time of resumption, and to
stop the coinage of buillion would necessitate the
continued expense of printing the fractional currency. THE PURCHASE OF SILVER

rency.

The amendment was rejected by a large vote without division. without division.

An amendment proposed by Mr. LANDERS, of Ind., providing that the silver coin be paid out on any debts or demands against the United States without withdrawing the fractional currency, was advocated by its author on the ground that there was a need of more money. Rejected.

ground that there was a need of more money. Rejected.

An amendment was offered by Mr. PHtL-LiPS, of Kan., striking out the silver clause of the bill and appropriating \$200,000 for printing fractional currency.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of N. Y., appealed to the House to pass the bill in some form very speedily in view of the large number dependent upon the Government new out of emyloyment. He did not believe it would have a feather's weight upon practical resumption whether it was passed in one form or another.

Mr. PHILLIPS' amendment was rejected, 25 to 123, on a division.

The next amendment acted upon was that proto 123, on a division.

The next amendment acted upon was that proposed by Mr. Townsend, of Pa., making the coins exchangeable for United States notes in sums of not less than three dollars, and for postage and rovenue stamps and all dues to the United States in sums not over five dollars, and redeemable at the Treasury under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may preserble.

tions as the Secretary of the Treasury may presoribe.

Mr. TOWNSEND said that this amendment
met the objection of Mr. Kelley, that the silver
currency was worth less than the paper currency.
This put it on a par with it. He argued the
superiority of the silver over the paper currency
on account of the indestructibility of the silver.

Mr. Kellley repeated the assertion that the
House had been misled by the director of the
mint. The cost of the silver was forty millions
gold bearing bonds. The bill took the work from
the women who spent their money among us and
gave the profits to the Rothschilds. Should the
bill pass \$25,000 a year would be required for recoinage. An advance in silver with the fractional currency called in would draw at the silver
out of the country and leave it without small
money.

money.

Mr. Townsend's amendment was rejected on a civision-37 to 83.
Mr. DUNNELL advocated his motion to strike out the siver clause of the bill, urging that there was neither good reason nor economy in the was neither good reason nor economy in the measure. Mr. WOOD, of N. Y., said there was a popular error in relation to the present depreciation of silver in attributing it to the increase of our own production. The best tables show that the production of silver by the mines of the world has not increased, there being a great failing off in the production of the old world. The cause of the depreciation was the effort on the part of certain European nations to demonstire silver. Should those efforts be abandoned silver would again advance, and when a certain price was reached it would flow out of the country. He deemed no resumption practical that did not embrace both gold and silver.

Mr. Dunnett's motion to strike out the section was rejected—45 to 108.

Evening Session. The House reassembled at 7:30, Mr. Cox, of N. Y, in the chair. Mr. STEVENSON, of Ill., introduced bill to regulate legal advertising in the District of Co-

lumbia. Referred to District Committee.

Mr. LUTTRELL, of Cal., presented a resolu-tion of the California Legislature in relation to the Pacific railroad. Referred to Committee on Pacific Railroad. Mr. PAGE, of Cal., presented memorials of citizens of Utah protesting against the testimony taken in the Emma mine investigation as being in jurious to the mining interests of Utah, and especially derogatory to the Emma mine. Re-ferred. The regular order having been demanded, the SPEAKER pro tem. announced that the House would resume consideration of the bill for a deficiency in the Printing Bureau, and to provide for the large of silver coin.

ficiency in the Printing Bureau, and to provide for the issue of silver coin.

Mr. KELLEY made the point of order that the night sessions were ordered for a specific purpose, viz: to consider the executive, legislative and judicial appropriation bill. He objected to going on with other business, as it was an unsafe precedent. The order of the House should be strictly carried out.

After some discursion the House went into Committee of the Whole on the legislative bill. The amendments pending when the bill was last up, viz: that of Mr. DUUGLASS, to make the pay of Senators \$3,000, and that of Mr. O'BRIEN, to make the pay as at present, \$4,000, were both rejected. were both rejected.

Mr. FOSTER moved to amend by striking out the appropriation for mileage, and providing that the mileage for Senators be abolished and that they shall be allowed only their actual traveling expenses, to be verified under a form to be designated by the Scuretary of the Treasure.

mr.

Mr. FOSTER argued that there was no evil of which the people complained greater than the mileage evil.

Mr. HALE thought that if mileage was to be retained at all it should be at the figure in the lass appropriation bill, and he therefore moved to make the amount \$3,000 for the Senators.

The amendment was adonted. lass appropriation bill, and he therefore moved to make the amount \$3,000 for the Senators.

The amendment was adopted.

The property of the senators.

The amendment by providing that mileage shall be fixed at fiften cents per mile. Resected.

Mr. CHITTENDEN, of N. Y. moved an amendment by providing that no member of either House elected to fill a vacancy shall receive any pay for any period before the day of his election.

In advocating his amendment Mr. CHITTENDEN said the system of paying gentlemen cleeted to fill vacancies for a time they had not served was all wrong. He instanced the case of a gentleman from New York, elected to fill a vacancy in the Forty-third Congress, who served but three months and received \$3,300 for that service. Such a system was absolutely wrong.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. KELLLEY, of Pa., speaking to pending amendments, argued that the constituents of all members were disgusted with these eternal discussions about the mileage and pay of members.

Mr. Fosten's amendment was rejected.

A number of amendments were offered and rejected, and pending further consideration the committee rose, and the House, at 10 o'clock p.m., adjourned.

OITTITEMS.

CITY ITEMS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

My friends and the public are carnestly invited to my Spring opening, on Tuesday, March 28, and during the week. I have just returned from New York with an unusually nne stock of New Goods, including Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furnishings, Fancy Goods, Imported Hosery, and a good supply of Misses' French Fancy Colored Hose, all at lowest New York prices

Annie R. Hundhert.

430 Tenth street northwest. 7:30 BAITIMORE EXPERSS. On Sunday to Baltimore only, stopping at Way Stations.
5:45 Cincinnati.St. Louis and Pittsburg Express.
Daily.
5:50 Baitimore and Way Stations: 9:45 a. m. on
Sunday, stopping at Relay only.
6:50 Point of Rocks and Way Stations,
10:15 BAITIMORE UNLIMITED EXPERSS. No stops,
P. M.
12:15 Baitimore. Way Stations.
1:30 Rew York and Norfolke XPRESS—Daily.
Parfor Cars. On Sunday to Baitimore only,
stopping at Way Stations.
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BOUND, Will keep the teeth clean, white and
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Twenty-five and fifty cents per bottle.

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175 Folia of Rocks, Frederick, Winchester and
176 BALTINORE EXPRESS. Stopping at Laurel.
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426 Baltimore, Annapolis and Way, Stations,
526 CHCAGO AND COLUMBUS EXPERSE—Daily,
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6265 Baltimore and Way Stations—Daily,
6265 Baltimore and Way Stations—Daily,
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6266 Baltimore and Way Stations—Daily,
6276 Navall, Locusville, Sr. Louis And
PITTSBURG EXPERSE—Daily, All Way Stations on Onlo and Chicago Divisions,
6276 New York Experses, Bleeping care to New
York—(Jaily,
6276 Baltimore, Bladensburg, Beltsville, Laurel
6276 and Annapolis Junction—Daily,
6276 Laurel
6376 CAMPEN STATION, BALTIMORE, FOR WILLIAM MASSEY & CO.'S

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MADAMEL P. JEAN LOFT WILL OPEN on SATURDAY, April 1, and ON DAY, April 3, at No 129 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, and at No. 53 North Charles street, Baltimore, April 3, a choice assertiment of FRENCH MILLINERY, &c. mhis-im

Get the GERUINE! Beware of Imitations THOMSON'S WORLD-RENOWNED PATENT

GLOVE-FITTING CORSETS EIGHT GRADES OF CORSET STAMPED "THOMSO," WITH TRADE-FINISH. AND EACH They give entire satisfaction, Every lady who has worn them recommends them. BE SURE TO GET THE GENUINE. A NOVELTY.—THOMSON'S PATENT SOLID FASTINING CAPPED CORSET STEELS. They are UNBREAKABLE, and their fastenings do not abrade

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C. BAUM. 408 Seventh street, Washington, D. C. fels-STu&Th3m

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OPTICIAN. Self-Adjusting Eye-Glasses Patented, warranted for one year not to break, frameless! manufactor turnd and made to order. Warranted not to produce camers, as other Erediasees do. It does not slip from your ness if you see at. Come and see them and convince your serves of this beautiful invention. elves of this beautiful levention.

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Brazilian Pebble Spectacles. AT

9~3 FRANKLIN & CO.'S. 1227 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, OPTICIANS.

WOOD AND COAL. STEPMENSON & BEC.,
PATENT BUNDLED KINDLING WOOD.
The best in use, Prepared from the
best quality of Virginia Pine, and
intro ducing a Patent Fire Lighter in
each bundle disposaries. intro ducing a Patent Fire Lighter in each bundle, dispensing with the use of kerosene, thavings or paper. Sold by all grocers. Ask for Stephenson's Patent Wood, and take at other. Every bundle has printed label giving directions for use. All the best qualities of coal constantly on hand. STEPHENSON & BRO, sold manuscourers in this District; office, IIIS Fennylvania avenue. Mill and Depot, Seventh-street wharf. [Chronicle.]

WOOD: COAL CUALI

HOS.W.R. Wholesals and Estall Dealers in all kinds of Cool and wood, Cumberland Coal.
Depot at BILEY'S wharves, frot of Eleventh and Twelfth streets southwest, th yard, C street, between Second and This porthwest. RAILROADS.

ONE DOLLAR SAVED. CHEAP RAILEOAD TICKET OFFICE. Hallroad tickets bought or sold, to or from all points, at a reduction upon any office or depot in list city. Apply to M. D. WHITESHOE. BIS Fennsylvania avenue N. W. in the cigar store, Washington D. C. Washington D. C.

1876. GREAT 1876 PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE TO THE NORTH, WEST AND SOUTHWEST. Double Track, Steel Rails, Splendid Scenery, Hagnificent Equipment. Trains leave Washington, from Depot, corner of Sixin and B streets, as follows:

For Pittsburg and the West, & a. m. daily, with Parlor Car to Pittsburg;

7:40 p. m. daily, with Palace Car to Chicago, and 11:50 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

Baltimore & Potomac Railroad. For Canandaigua, Bochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falis and the North, & a. m. daily, except Sunday; and 7:40 p. m. daily, except Sunday, with Palace Cars to Rochester. For Emira and Buffalo, 11:55 a. m. daily, except Sunday, For New York and the East, 9:10 p. m. daily, with Yor New York and the East, 9:10 p. m. daily, with Palace Cars attached; Limited Express of Pul-For New York and the East, 9:10 p. m. daily, with Palace Cars attached: Limited Express of Pullman Parior Cars, 9:23 a. m. daily, except Sunday, For New York, 1:20 p. m. daily, except Sunday, with Parior Cars attached.

For Philadelphia, 1:20 p. m. daily, except Sunday, and 4:35 and 9:10 p. m. daily, except Sunday, 8:23 a. m. daily, except Sunday. Accommodation for Baitimore, 7:50 a. m. daily, and 3:40 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

For Pope's Creek Line, 7:30 a. m. and 4:20 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

For Annapolis, 7:50 a. m. and 4:35 p. m., excep Sunday.

Alexandria & Fredericksburg Railway and Alexandria & Washington Railroad. Alexandria, 6, 7, 8, 9, 19, 11 a. m., 1, 3, 4:20, 8 .05 and 11:40 p. m. On Sunday at 8 and 9 a. m.

For sale at Metzeroit's and at the storeof (corre man) ir . (3) D street. WASHINGTON AND OHIO BAILBOAD.

WASHINGTON AND OHIO BAILROAD,

SUMMER ARBANGEMENT, EZGINNING
APRIL S. 1875.

TWO TRAINS DAILY, EXCEPT
BUNDAY, BETWEEN ALEXANDRIA AND ROUND HILL.
Leave Washington at 9 a. m. and 4 p. m., and
Alexandria at 5:10 a. m. and 4:10 p. m.; pass
Leesburg, going westward, at 11:20 a. m. and 7 p.
m. Leave Round Hill at 5:20 a. m. 12:30 p. m.;
pass Leesburg, going eastward, at 6 a. m. and 1:10
p. m., and arrive at Alexandria 8:15 a. m. and 2:15
p. m. and ar washington at 8:20 a. m. and 2:15
p. m. and at Washington at 8:20 a. m. and 2:20 p.

32 Plasengers from Washington will take the
Washington and Ohio cars at the Baitimore and
Fotomac railroad station at 9 a. m. and 4 p. m.,
and go through to Round Hill without change of
Cars. OLD NO.] ON EXHIBITION) NEW NO. and go through to Round Hill without enange of cars.

The 9:10 s. m. train from Alexandria and 11:30 p. m. train from Round Hill connect at Round Hill with Harris' Daily Line of Coaches for Snickersville. Berryville and Winehester; also, with Reamer's Line of Coaches, which leave Leesburg daily for Adde and Middleburg.

Both Trains westward make close connection at Vienna with Bisson's Line of Stages for Fairfax Court-House.

CHANGE OF TIME, FIS. p2, 1878,

A.M. Leave Washington.
5:00 Baltimore and Way Stations.
7:00 Baltimore, Annapolis and Way Stations.
7:00 Baltimore Annapolis and Way Stations.
7:00 Baltimore Annapolis Posity. Breakfast a

and Annapolis Junction—Daily.

LEATE CAMDEN STATION, BALTIMORE, FOR

1:45, 5:15, 6:500, 7:20, 5:45 a. m., 12:20, 4:20, 6:20,
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GOVERNMENT SALE OF HORSES, &c.

DEFOT QUARTERNASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. U., March 15, 1878.

WIII be sold at public auction, at the Quartermaster's Corral, corner of Fourteenth and O streets northwest, at 10 a. m., MONDAY, April 17, 1878, the following described property:
One horse, one Mule, and a lot of Obcoc Matting, Stoves, Wheelbarrows, Tools, Harness, &c. For full particulars apply to this office.

Terms cash.

WM. MYERS,
mb20-d:
Depot Quartermaster.

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Baltimore and onio Railroad.

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Houses and Lots for sale or exchange, Insurance placed in reliable English and American Companies. E. W. Whitaker,

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AMUSEMENTS &c.

MONDAY, APRIL 3.

The Great New York Sensation.

MATT, MORGAN'S GRAND ARE EXHIBITION OF LIVING STATUES.

Twenty beautiful young ladies in their exquisite HISTORICAL AND MYTHOLEGICAL

TABLEAUX

Together with MISS ANNIE KEMP BOWLER, the distinguished contraite, and an unrivated

GAITY TROUPS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

MR, AND MRS. W. J. PLORENCE, ndered by the citizens of Washington. MIGHTY DOLLAR MATINES SATURDAY. * APRIL:-CARNCROSS & DIXEY. APRIL 10-SOTHERN.

FINISH THE MONUMENT.—MR. AL-FRED P. BURBANK, the best reader now before the nublic, will read for the besent of the Washington Monument. at 75 limeage Hall, FML-DAY EVENING, March 21, 1876. Admission, 20 cents. Reserved reats without extra charge, if secured before the day of the out reasument, Matines SATURDAY AFTERNOUN—Benefit of Seffering Women. LITEBARY AND MUNICAL ENTER-TAINMENT, AT WILLARD'S HA'L, THUESDAY, M'SBOH 30, 1878.

MISS ANNIE W. STORY.

PROGRAMME:

PART I. 1. Trio-Reissiger, Prof. Anton Gleefaner, Mr. Walter Parris and Mr. Henry Eberbaen. Z. Recitation: "Bertha in the Lane." Mr. Bowming, Rending: "Courtain scene from Henry V. Shakspear-Miss Annie W. Borry. 3. Solo: "Reliations: "Will the New Year ons. To-night." "Liberty and Independence"—Miss Borry. "Liberty and Independence"—Miss Borry. "Liberty and Independence"—Miss Borry. "Ant II.—I. Piano Solo: (s) "ctarne. on. 3. Chopin: (b) End Vom Lides Schmmann; (c) Values Yinde, Raff-Prof. Glotting: "Bertone Solo—Mr. Samvel G. Young. 3. Recitations: "Rory O'Moore." Sammel Lever: "Mona Water." Alice Cay 4. "Ave Maria," "Solomed-Jole, Miss My. gott; Obligato, Mr. Parris. Tickets for sale at Solomons & Chapman's and at hompson's Drug store, opposite the Treasury. wh's til

JOHN P. SOUGH, LINCOLN HALL TUESDAY EVENING, April 4. at 86°clock. Subject: " Peculiar People " Tickets, 75 cents; no extra charge for reserved sesse. Diagram at E. M. Whittskers, (successor to Warren Choate & Co...) 3H Pennsylvania avenue.

NATIONAL TREATRE-TITIENS Farewell appearance of THERESA TITIENS. POSITIVELY FOUR NIGHTS ONLY. Con mencing MONDAY, April 3, 1876, The Strakosch Grand Italian Operag-Monday Evening, April 2, MLLE, THERESA TIFIENS

In her unrivaled character of

NORMA, NORMA. NORMA. General Admission, \$1.50. Reserve Seats in Dreas Circle, \$2 Reserved Seats in Orchestra and Orchestra Circle, \$2.50 Nats can now be secured at Metagrott & Co. c Music Store, No. 205 Penns, avenue, mh0+tf LOPD'S OLERY HOLPE ONE WEEK, COMMENCING MARCH 27,

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M. R. F. R. A. M. H. M. T. C.

In Murdock's Beautiful I day of the Backwoods.

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POX Office BOW STATURDAY. NATIONAL THEATRE. ANOTHER WEEK WITH JUDGE SLOTE. AUDIENCES DELIGHTED: HOUSES CROWDED by a large majority.

cond week of Mr. and Mrs. W. I. FLORENCE THE MIGHTY DOLLAR. Hop. Bardwell Slote. Mr. Florence.
Mrs. Gen. Gilflory. Mrs. Florence.
Other characters by the regular Dramatic Com-Monday April 2, 7171EAS. mh27-tf Theatre consider Monday and Saint-day Matiness. First appearance this season of the best operatic and bailet Vocalt to a the Variety stage, Miss NULLY PIERIS. First appearance here of the litch musical, opera bouffe, dislogue and character serieth action opera bouffe, dislogue

and character and mental, opera boshie, dialocue and character and market by the second of the season of the accomplished First superannee this season of the accomplished serio-comic Vocalist. LITTLE LOTTIE, Last we for the greatest hit of the season, Me-sra, SCANLON and DROMIN, Grand production of the whimtes musical burleyue entitled BLUE BEARL, inducting the Gem Ballet Troupe. Performance will commence with the ever normal Female Minstrels. mb2764 MEMORIAL CHURCH ESTERTAIN-LECTURES, CONCERTS AND TABLEAUX. Lectures by Rev. C. A. STORK, D. D. March 27, 1876, "Chester to Cairo."

April 3, 1876. "Sicily to Yorkshire."

April 3, 1876. "Richy to Torksbare.

Both to be given at Memorial Church,
Corner of N and Fourteenth streets.

April 4, 1876. Grand Concert,
April 19, 1876. Grand Tableaux and Music To be given at Tallmadge Ball. ingle admirsion. 10 conts. Season ticket, admiting Gentleman and Lady, \$2.50

TALLMADGE HALL
928 F street northwest. CRYPTI PALMONI Will repeat his Grand Lecture, "THE CENTENNIALS; THEIR SHAPES AND SHADOWS," March 30, 1876, at 8 o'clock p.m., recently delivered by him with such brilliant coss in New York. The spirit of the lecture in led to the times.

suited to the times.

Ticks ts. 10 cents. For sale at Solomons & Chapmen's, 9ti Penssylvania avence. mh22-ct DILLON & Co.. 714 D street, between Seventh and Eighth streeto northwest.

Picture frames, window cornice, chromes, glit, and wainst mouldings, cord, nails, &c. Carring and engraving a specialty.

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Choice Oil Faintings, Engravings, Chromos, &c. Also, largest stock of Faperhangings, Windows Shades, Pictures, Frames, Picture Cords and Tassels, Hing., Nalle, &c., in the District, France, Carlo and Tassels, Hing., Nalle, &c., in the District, France remember name and MARRETTER'S.

EXCURSIONS.

MOUNT VERNOR.

TOME OF WASHINGTON.
The Steamer ARROW.
Capt. FRANK HOLLINGSHEAD.
Leaves seventh-street wharf DAIL). (Sunday anoptical) at 10 a. m., returning about 4 p. m.
Bound trip \$1, theluding admission to Manades
and Grounds. ATTORNEYS AND AGENTS

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A ABREW C. BRADLEY.
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NO. 866 F STREET NORTHWEST,

Loans Money on Real Fstate Security.

eneral Claim and Collection Ager No. 715 Fifteenth st., opposite Riggs & Co. DISTRICT CLAIMS A SPECIALTY. WM. A. COOK,

Se. 211 Four-and-a-half Street. Two doors north of Penn, ave.,) Will practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, Court of Claims, Supreme Court of the Dis-trict of Columbia, Committees of Congress and De-partments of the United States Government.

Programd-a-half street, Washington, B. C. Practices in the courts of the District and Princ Secre's county, Md. I. H. MERRON,

Having purchased the building formerly known as the "St. Cloud Hotel," at the corner of Ninth and F streets northwest, we have enlarged and theroughly reconstructed and nuted it up in FIRST-CLASS STYLE FOR OFFICES, to be known as the "ST. CLOUD BUILDING." New plaster, new paper, new paint, new glass, glass in the doors, fransoms over the doors, new and handsome entrance from Ninth street. Water on each floor. Halls well lighted. Three fights of stairs. Rents low; lease given. Rooms now ready for inspection.

Business men will find it to their interest to examine these Offices before electing rooms elsewhere, Apply to the owners.

L. BARBER & CO., mari-tf HOTARY PUBLIC, CLAIM AGENT AND ECONVEYANCER.

SE STREET SOUTHWARP,
Deeds, Affidavits and other Legal Papers prepared and achaewicaged. Notee protessed, Offic
Bours: from 7 to 8 s. m. and from 1 to 8 p. m. jris